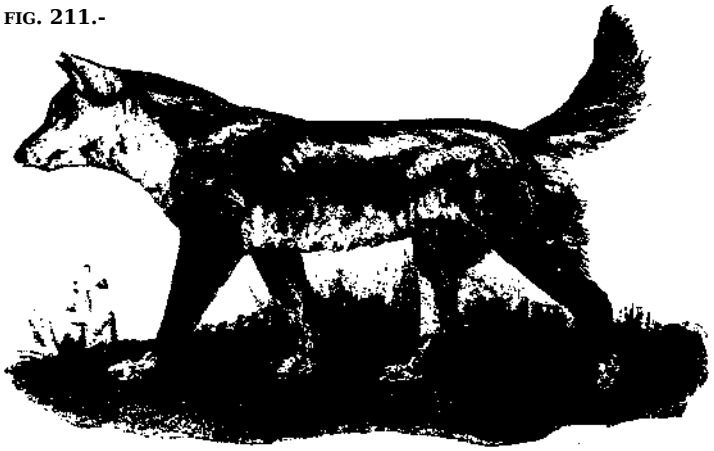
an individual has been known to be partly flayed before moving. Dingo remains have been found in river-gravels in Australia where no human remains have been detected. This argues for its indigeneity; but, on the other hand, it has been pointed out that man himself in the Australian continent goes back a very long

FIG. 211.-



—Dingo. *Canis dingo.* ×⅛.

way into time, and may thus still have imported this companion with him. Anyhow it is quite a wild creature now. Dr. Nehring, an expert investigator into the subject of domestic animals, has stated that the skeleton of the Dingo does not suggest a feral animal at all but a purely wild race.

The Domestic Dog is usually spoken of as *Oanis familiaris;* but to remains in bone caverns the name of *C. ferus* or *O. tnikii* has been given. There seems to be no doubt that the Dog was the " friend of man ** in very early times. Its remains have been met with in Danish kitchen-middens, in the lake-dwellings of the Swiss lakes, and during the Bronze Age in Europe generally. But " there are few more vexed questions in the archaeology of natural history than the origin of the dog." Its remains already yefeired to may in many cases have argued its use as food. But in a Neolithic harrow a Dog was found buried with a woman, the